

EL PASO HERALD

Germanians New at In Bloodiest Battle

U.S. URGES HUNT TO HALT LAW

War As It Is Seen By a Parisian Artist

COAST DEFENCES NEED 10,000 MEN

IT'S BACKLASH, SAYS ALEXANDER

ARIZONA ALIEN PROTESTS ANSWERED

WASH. STATE DEPT. ASKS GOV. ABOUT SUSPENDING 80 PERCENT MEASURE.

ACTION FOLLOWS BISBEE MEETING

ADOPTION OF MEASURES TO PREVENT IMMEDIATE ENFORCEMENT CONSIDERED.

VALLEY BANK OF PHOENIX TO REOPEN ITS DOORS SOON

FILE REPARATION CLAIMS FOR SWITCHING CHARGES

INDIANA STATE OFFICIALS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

LEWIS INGRAM APPOINTED ANNAPOLIS FOOTBALL COACH

"CHIEF" BENDER LEAPS GOES TO FEDERAL LEAGUE

BOSWELL'S HOME IS FAILING TO PIECES

SANTA FE LINES PLACE BIG ORDER FOR RAILS

MAKER OF WAR MUNITIONS SAILS AGAIN FOR EUROPE

GERMANY THINKS ALLIES TRICKED BY U. S.

Kaiser's Army at Lodz Stabs Its Way For 15 Miles Through Russians.

ALLIES CAPTURE GERMAN TRENCHES

Region of the Argonne Is Scene of Hot Fighting Between Armies.

LONDON, ENG., Dec. 5.—Details of the Lodz battle in Russian Poland, received today, easily prove it to have been the most bloody struggle of the entire war. The Germans are described as fighting their way through the Russian lines over the heaped up bodies of their comrades. Berlin claims heavy captures of prisoners in this struggle, while from Kiev comes the announcement that the fortress there is crowded with German prisoners. Incidentally Kiev reports that since the beginning of the war, 150,000 soldiers and 500 officers have passed through Kiev as prisoners of war.

Ports Still Intact. The Russians would appear not yet to have been diverted from their attack in Galicia and the invasion of Hungary, but the fortresses of Przemyśl and Cracow still are intact and are likely to put up a stronger defense against the Russians than did the Belgian forts against the Germans. An official report from Vienna admits that the advance of the Germans has been prevented by violent attacks from strong hostile forces, covering the Serbian retreat. No hint is given as to the identity of these forces, but the opinion is expressed in London that Russian aid has reached the sorely pressed Serbs.

Belgian Area Bombaraded. The official French communication given out in Paris this afternoon says that north of the Lys the French troops have made perceptible progress, advancing at one point for a distance of 600 yards. The French resisted successfully German efforts with heavy artillery to drive them back. Belgium again has been bombarded, and the French heavy artillery has been used with success against the eastern positions of the enemy. The Argonne fighting is being waged hotly. The text of the communication follows:

"To the north of the Lys we have made perceptible progress. Our infantry, making its attack at daybreak, occupied in one operation two lines of entrenchments. The advance here was 500 yards. "A part of the hamlet of Weldenreft, one kilometer to the northwest of Langemarck, has remained in our possession. In front of Dessel, half way between Dixmude and Ypres, we took possession, on the right bank of the canal, of a house belonging to a ferryman, the occupation of which had been disputed for several months.

Artillery Attack in Yala. The enemy endeavored, but without success, to compel us, by means of a violent attack with heavy artillery, to evacuate the conquered ground. "In the region of Arras and in Champagne there have been intermittent cannonades from one side to the other. Helms has been bombarded with particular severity. On our part, we have destroyed without heavy artillery several earth fortifications of the enemy.

Seize Trenches in the Argonne. "In the Argonne the conflict continues to be very hotly waged. We have occupied several trenches and repulsed all counter attacks. "In Lorraine and Alsace there is nothing of importance to report."

French Attacks Repulsed. Berlin, Germany, Dec. 5.—Progress of German forces in the west is reported in an official statement given out this afternoon at the army headquarters. The statement follows: "French attacks Friday in Flanders and to the south of Metz were repulsed. We made progress at La Bassée in the forest of the Argonne and in the region southwest of Altkirch.

Take 1200 Prisoners. "In the fighting in the forest of the Argonne, the situation is favorable for us, and in minor operations there we took 1200 prisoners. "Our operations in Poland are taking a normal course.

The Corriere Del Terra estimates that the losing German army consists of those engaged in the war, and that losses of various greater proportions have been suffered by the territorial.

GERMANY THINKS ALLIES TRICKED BY U. S. Berlin, Germany, Dec. 5.—The attitude of the United States is commented upon by Count Ernest von Reventlow, the naval critic, in an article in the Tages Zeitung today, in which he says that England and France are obtaining from America materials of war, while Germany is not enjoying similar assistance.

Army Fairly Well Equipped With Clothing; Coast Guns Rather Old.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—Ten thousand more men and 561 more officers for the coast artillery were declared necessary by Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, chief of that service, who appeared today before the house military affairs committee, which is considering the army appropriation bill. "I think we have the best coast defense material in the world," said Gen. Weaver, "but I think it is not efficient simply because of the lack of efficient men to man the defense."

Guns Are of 1890 Pattern. Questioned by chairman Hay, Gen. Weaver said the guns now on the coast defenses were of a pattern designed in 1890. He asserted, however, that the superior range finding facilities of the coast defense service, its heavier projectiles and a longer range, which might be secured by altering the present carriage, would put the coast defense on equal terms with any attacking fleet. He declared the supply of ammunition on hand for the coast defense guns was, in his opinion, "reasonably prudent."

European Guns Not Considered. Gen. Weaver said the department's plans had not so far taken into consideration in coast defense work the great siege guns now in use in the European war. "The United States army has a six months reserve supply of clothing, shoes, camp equipment and supplies, and in this respect is in a better state of preparedness than ever before, according to a statement Friday before the committee by Maj. Gen. Alekhine, quartermaster general of the army.

Could Outfit 175,000 Quickly. Gen. Alekhine said that with the clothing in the army depots, the United States could outfit 175,000 men with clothes, food, shelter, and regular current supply at the posts. "With the start that we have," he added, "we could keep pace with the recruiting of men in time of need with their clothing. Our factory at Philadelphia could manufacture 1000 garments a day, and could provide 750,000 within a reasonable time."

Prepares Automobile List. Gen. Alekhine's statement brought out the fact that assistant secretary Breckenridge was working on a list of private automobiles that could be taken over by the government in time of need. Mr. Breckenridge himself explained that in the European war the experience had been that the automobile trucks could keep up with any movement of the troops.

BRITISH PRISONER ATTACKED GUARD; GETS TEN YEAR TERM

Berlin, Germany, Dec. 5.—A British prisoner of war named Lonsdale, confined in the Doberitz camp, has been condemned by a German court martial to ten years' imprisonment for a violent attack on his custodian. The incident leading to the trial of this man is thus described by the Lokal Anzeiger:

"When the occupants of one of the tents of the camp failed to turn out for work, a group of German soldiers in the chest and tried to hit him in the face. A sergeant-major drew his sword and hit Lonsdale several blows on the back.

"At the trial the president of the court martial told witnesses to speak the truth and not to be influenced by hatred of the English. Lonsdale admitted that he had committed the assault. The prosecutor, Dr. Kohler, did not ask for the death penalty or a life sentence. He said that the verdicts of German military courts were vastly superior to those in hostile countries, which were dictated by hatred. He invited the court to impose a sentence of imprisonment for a decade.

MAKER OF WAR MUNITIONS SAILS AGAIN FOR EUROPE

New York, Dec. 5.—Chas. M. Schwab sailed unexpectedly again today for Liverpool, Eng. Since the war started Mr. Schwab's duties as president of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, builder of war craft and manufacturer of war materials, have kept him much of the time on the ocean, traveling between America and Europe.

Mr. Schwab referred to secretary of state Bryan all interviewers who sought to learn if his unexpected trip abroad was connected in any way with his recent conference with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Schwab merely smiled when asked if he had been requested to surrender any of his contracts for war materials with the British government, as being unneutral.

"I'm going to London on business," was all he would say.

Wealthy Clubman, Held on White Slave Charge, Is Released on Bail.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 5.—Attempted blackmail is at the bottom of a charge of white slavery which resulted in the arrest of Col. Charles Alexander, wealthy retired merchant and clubman according to a statement given out through his counsel. Alexander was arrested Friday night by federal officers on a warrant from Chicago containing the accusation that he transported Miss Jessie E. Cope from Los Angeles to Chicago in February, 1913. Alexander was arraigned before a United States commissioner, waived examination and was admitted to \$7500 bail. He has a wife and two daughters.

May Charge Girl With Extortion. Miss Cope is under the surveillance of federal officers in Chicago and it is understood the grand jury will consider charges of extortion said to have been made against her.

Col. Alexander met Miss Jessie Cope at a social gathering in Los Angeles two years ago, the statement said. "He explained, after the first meeting, that he was a man of family and would procure a divorce and marry her. Then he proceeded to make violent love to Miss Cope.

"The evidence of the girl shows she relied on his promise to marry her. At his suggestion, Miss Cope met him in Chicago on February 13, 1913. They occupied connecting rooms at a downtown hotel. Later they went to New Orleans and from there to California.

"Gave Money, Built Bungalow." "During the time they were traveling together, Col. Alexander gave her many costly presents and much money. The colonel built for her a bungalow in the Berkshire Hills. On New Year's day, 1913, Col. Alexander sent her the following greeting:

"In warmth and cheer, and firelight glow. "Come sit with me in my bungalow. "A welcome awaits you all my friends. "And while the blazing fireplace sends 'Its sparks to join the star on high. "We'll sit close by the fire and talk. "And drive away all cares and ill. "At my bungalow in Berkshire Hills. "Veritas to Alexander.

"Another poem, dedication, which was written to Miss Cope he called 'The Modern Alexander.' It follows: "Alexander of the olden days "Was said to be a lady's friend. "Because there were no other worlds "To conquer and to keep. "But in these latter, better days "Of trusts and politics, "Another Alexander came "Who knew the tricks. "In a letter of December 31, 1912, Col. Alexander referred to Miss Cope as his 'great, big girl of the Golden West.'

AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS ESCAPES BULLETS IN BATTLE

Paris, France, Dec. 5.—The American ambulance corps of Flanders was much during work at the front but thus far there has not been a single casualty among the staff, composed of doctors, bearers and automobile drivers. A little girl from a village in the firing zone was killed by a shell while watching the American ambulance men placing a wounded man in an automobile, yet no one else was hurt. A British ambulance went to one of the American cars was struck by a shell and blown into fragments, killing or wounding the entire crew. None of the American party nearby was touched.

Some doubt has arisen as to whether neutrals should expose themselves to such danger, but the officers have been with the leaders of the American ambulance to keep their associates out of their range of fire. The American ambulance train is often cheered when it appears close up to the trenches.

ARIZONA ALIEN PROTESTS ANSWERED

State Department Asks Gov. About Suspending 80 Percent Measure.

ACTION FOLLOWS BISBEE MEETING

Adoption of Measures To Prevent Immediate Enforcement Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—On the protests by the British and Italian governments against the Arizona anti-alien employment law, the state department today asked governor Hunt, of Arizona, whether his authority would permit him to suspend its operation, and whether he thought it advisable to take other measures to prevent its immediate enforcement.

The communication seemed to indicate the desirability of taking action in the matter, if possible.

Consul Made Protest. The British consul had protested, through the ambassador at Washington, against the employment of more than 30 percent of aliens in work where more than five persons are employed. A mass meeting of Englishmen was held at 41 Blaine.

It was also understood the Japanese government is also considering entering a protest.

VALLEY BANK OF PHOENIX TO REOPEN ITS DOORS SOON

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 5.—Following a conference held here yesterday between many prominent bankers of the state with auditor J. C. Callaghan and the directors of the Valley Bank of Phoenix, which closed its doors on Nov. 16, assurance is given that the institution will reopen at an early date.

A committee of the board will be appointed to induce depositors to subscribe 25 percent of their deposits for preferred stock in the reorganized company. The remainder of the deposits will be paid in cash, it demanded.

Auditor Callaghan expects to complete the reorganization the latter part of next week.

FILE REPARATION CLAIMS FOR SWITCHING CHARGES

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—The San Francisco chamber of commerce today filed with the interstate commerce commission, on behalf of many shippers, large reparation claims for switching charges formerly collected by railroads there. This action was supplementary to similar claims filed by Los Angeles shippers, amounting to millions of dollars.

The commission held the charges illegal and that ruling was sustained by the supreme court.



Design by GRANDJEAN. Nicholas: "The heavens, too? Wall up the sky." (This cartoon, by Grandjean, is from the 'L' Assiette Au Beurre, Paris.)

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

THE desperate character of the hand to hand fighting in assaults on trenches, and the use of hand grenades and bomb throwing machines, are described in a British official eye witness report issued today, which also discloses that the allies are using tunnel boring apparatus for subterranean approach to the German entrenchments.

It is said that subterranean life is the rule along the fighting line, where defensive operations have been brought to a state of such efficiency that the Germans have ceased their efforts to break through the line of the enemy by assaults. Open fighting, consequently, has almost disappeared, and the contest has taken on the nature of siege operations.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM PROGRESS.—This report, however, covers the situation only up to Nov. 28, since which time, as is shown by recent official statements, there have been heavy infantry engagements. Today's announcement comes from the French and German war offices contains claims of progress on both sides.

At one point north of the Lys, says the French report, an advance of 500 yards—a noteworthy movement in view of the character of the operations—was made. The intense character of the fighting is indicated by the fact that the war office considers it worthy of remark that one part of a hamlet remains in possession of the allies.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN ALSACE.—The newest phase of the war, so far as was indicated by the day's dispatches, is heavy fighting in Alsace, where the French have succeeded in maintaining a foothold on German territory since the opening of hostilities. Comparatively little has been heard of the struggle there, which is virtually a separate campaign, but now the French apparently have begun a vigorous offensive movement. The main battle is in progress near Altkirch, where, the German war office says, the attacks of the French have been repulsed.

GERMANS CUT WAY OUT.—Dispatches are beginning to come in from Petrograd which give a closer view of the war in the east. They indicate that the Germans, who fought their way out of the Russian trap, performed a most desperate and valiant feat. The heavy force southeast of Lodz, which was hemmed in, is said to have cut its way with bayonet step by step for 15 miles, in the face of constant attacks, until it was able to rejoin the main body. This battle is described as the bloodiest and most pitiless of the war.

CABINET OUTS, LISBON WIRES

London, Eng., Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Lisbon, Portugal, says that all the members of the Portuguese cabinet resigned today in a body.

Portugal's impending entry into the war on the side of the allies has been frequently rumored.

EUROPE WISHES ONLY THE NECESSITIES FROM AMERICA

Copenhagen, Denmark, Dec. 5.—This city is now the Mecca of Germans and the hotels are full of merchants, businessmen and others intent upon doing business with the neutral world especially the United States.

Indemnity For Benton Killing Will Be Demanded From Any Faction.

ZAPATA INSISTS ON EMILIO GOMEZ

Maytorena May Quit Fight; The Destruction of British Railroad Threatened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—England is not opposed to the possible candidacy of Gen. Villa for the Mexican presidency. England is looking to her indemnity from Mexico, it was indicated by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador to Washington, today. One of the chief claims for indemnity will be the killing of William S. Benton, British subject, near Juarez. Responsibility was laid upon Villa.

The ambassador indicated that whatever faction is supreme in Mexico will be expected to pay. Sir Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, informed the state department today of a dispatch from British charge d'affaires in Mexico City, saying reports were current that Gen. Carranza was planning to destroy the British owned railroad between Veracruz and Mexico City by blowing up certain tunnels.

The department also informed that Carranza had seized at Veracruz British cotton consigned to interior mills, as well as other shipments of British goods. He is understood to have made no specific request of the United States, but his action was in line with the established policy of communicating to the department all reports from Mexico City.

Grave concern was expressed, however, over the reported threat of Carranza to shut the railway, the only line operated between Mexico City and Veracruz, out of commission. If this were done by destroying tunnels, a long time would be required to restore traffic. Meanwhile British subjects and other foreign consular officials would not have that means of escape from Mexico City.

ZAPATA HOLDING IT FOR SOME

REPRESENTATIVES OF Emiliano Zapata, the Morelos bandit leader, acting on direct orders of their chief, have proposed at a conference with Villa leaders, that Emilio Vasquez Gomez be named provisional president for 30 days. Considerable friction has already developed between the Villa and Zapata forces over the naming of a provisional president. It is declared by Carranza agents.

Villa and Zapata have entered Mexico City proper, but both are again back in the suburbs. Zapata having returned from an inspection of the state of affairs in the state of Puebla. The Zapata forces actually in the city are under command of Eufemio Zapata, a relative of the Morelos chief.

Villa, through representatives who have been holding conferences with Zapata's representatives at some point near the city to arrange for the joint occupation of the capital by the two forces, has agreed to all of the provisions of the plan of Ayala except that he demanded that the clause naming Gomez as provisional president be stricken from it.

Zapata for "Plan of Ayala." The "plan of Ayala" was adopted by Zapata four years ago, when he first took the field, and has always expressly stipulated that Gomez be made president upon the success of the revolution. The plan of Ayala, however, is believed that Zapata will develop out of the striking out of this provision, as it was made at a time when Orozco was supposed to be supported by the United States. He was acted, for less than a week, as provisional president with his provisional capital in Juarez. He was forced to flee when Orozco started for the border from Chihuahua.

Villa May Drop Gutierrez. That Villa is not strictly adhering to the acts of the Aguascalientes conference is indicated by the report that he has named Eufemio Vasquez Gomez as a substitute for Emilio Gutierrez, named provisional president by the conference with Zapata's lieutenants. Gutierrez is promoted as the leading candidate for the provisional presidency upon the joint occupation of Mexico City, but as a substitute, Villa is said to have named Miguel Silva or Felipe Angeles. All of these candidates, according to reports received today, are in the city.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)